MR. BAILLAIRGÉ'S ADDRESS

TO THE

Province of Quebec Association of Architects

ON THE OCCASION (Oct. 2 1895) OF HIS

VACATING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIETY.

---

1. — It is usual for the retiring president of an association to sum up synoptically what has been done during his tenure of office. On this occasion I purpose to go beyond the presidential term and, as at my age, I am not likely to have the advantage of addressing you again, relate some of my experiences of a busy and eventful career, for the information and advantage of the rising generation of architects.

2. — A most prolific and pertinent subject of inquiry, now a days, is certainly that of "**BRIBERY AND BOODLING**" — **FRAUD, HYPOCRISY AND HUMBUG**: to what extent they may be called so and to what degree more or less criminal and in which way — **PROFESSIONAL FEES AND PECUNIARY ETHICS.**

3. — *The Montreal Star* of the 29th of December last, alluding to the "Toronto City Hall Scandals" puts the following questions: 1st. Do the Citizens profit by the bribe which the alderman pockets ?—2nd. Does the bribe-giving company lose money on its

deal with the City, counting in the loss of the bribery money as part of the transaction ? — 3rd. If not, who loses money ; that is : who pays the bribe ? and then adds " Emphatic negatives may be written as " answers to the first two questions ; whereas the " reply to the third is : " The swindled tax payers " of the swindled city " We may be sure, continues " the paper, that the price the company gets for " the article sold to the city, covers the cost of " that article, the expenses of advertizing it, the " money paid to debauch the Council and a fair profit " to the company. Otherwise, it would not continue " to do business. The tax payers pay the bribe in " spot cash, or in having a poor article foisted on " them or in both ways. "

4. — **THE SUBJECT IS DELICATE AND DIFFICULT TO HANDLE.** Bribery and boodling exist the world over and have always had their sway, on every imaginable scale from a needle to an anchor, as the saying is. It is as with venial and mortal sin, and even your own conscience is at a loss sometimes to draw the line of demarcation between the guiltless and the faulty.

5. — **FROM A NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR,** have I said and in truth : from a cigar, a glass of wine, a luncheon, a goose at Christmas, or a dozen of champagne at new years ; a $5, a $10, a $50,00 bill, crescendo to a thousand, ten thousand, or ten times that amount. From a mere protective smile or bow, a friendly shake of the hand, a letter of introduction, a certificate of capacity, an address of felicitation on entering office, or of regret when leaving ; to giving

you rental free, endorsing your note, and winking at your short comings; there is boodling and bribery in every thing; some of it most trifling and innocent; some of it most offensive, criminal and dangerous.

6. — **AN M. D. WITHOUT PATIENTS,** may lead you to believe the contrary by instructing his amanuensis to call for him during divine service, or at a public meeting, the opera or elsewhere; or he may walk the public highway with his satchel, as if bound on some tooth extracting expedition or the introduction into this world of another would-be boodler of the future.

7. — And **BEWARE OF HYPOCRITES.** — Remember the man, of Quebec, who, now some 50 years ago, made it a point to be seen every day in the company of clergymen, spending his evenings at the presbytery, while robbing around, he and his gang, in the most unsuspicious manner. One of his many doings may not be uninteresting, uninstructive to my younger hearers: When he robbed the Château Richer Church below Quebec, he went there with his men in a boat, anchoring on the "batture"; called on the curate whose acquaintance he had previously made, supped with him, was shown around by his host, and had the particular position and hiding place of the "coffre-fort" beneath the altar, pointed out to him.—They went back "veillée'd" together and went to bed. During the small hours of the night, our arch fiend arose and dressed, slipped out of the back door unheard, hailed his gang, put the "strong box" on board the boat and off with it to the "robbers cave"

which I can show you to this day at the termination of Champlain street or the cove road to Carouge. He returned to the presbytery, let himself in unheard, went to bed and at about 5 o'clock a. m. was awakened out of a sound sleep, whether feigned or not, by the *curé* who had just been informed by the *bedeau* that the church had been robbed. They all up and dressed at once and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Who can it be, said the Curé ?— Some one, you may be certain, M. le Curé, not unacquainted with the locality, the secret of the situation. Who is that man, continued our hero, pointing to the Bedeau, don't you think there is a guilty look about him ? This is no romance, gentlemen, the Bedeau was put in jail and remained there for 6 months ere the fraud was detected.

8. — **BUT HYPOCRISY MAY GO STILL FURTHER:** This same party after robbing the Jesuits church in this city, or so called "église de la congrégation" of all its silver ware and ornaments, was the first to be there the next morning at daylight, to help the Fathers, on his knees, gather together the sacred wafers which in their haste the robbers had strewn about the floor. Nor is this fiction, but historical in every particular.

9. — Beware, fellows, of what we call in french les ' **RONGEUX DE BALUSTRES.** " One of them was seen at morning service one day, who, after "receiving," borrowed $1200 from the Good Shepherd Nuns and turned bankrupt the day after ; and only the other day, another of these confidence inspiring hypocrites, bamboozled a score of religious institutions

into paying in advance for last winter's supply of coals and never delivered an ounce of it.

10.— **HOW TO GET AT A MAN'S PURSE.** — It is an aphorism with the English, a truism, that to get at a man's purse, you must reach him through his belly. You are wedded to any scheme, public or private, by a good dinner, a good after dinner speech; as a sinner may be from his evil ways by a good sermon. 'T is all persuasion: bribery of a kind, by which you may be boodled out of sin as well as into it. Then if oratory, eloquence, good cheer, good wine, good fellowship can make a conquest of you, with all your educational, pecuniary advantages; do not so frown down the poor devil who sells his vote at an election or tries his hand at getting two dollars for that which is worth but one.

11. — Talleyrand has said that "**EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE.**" I have seen men, and they will always do it if they can, where and when the thing may be noticed by others and repeated; I have seen them, heard them say, at an offer of a trifle beneath their wants, their aspirations, their acceptance: "How dare you sir insult me in this manner," who would not have winced at ten or a hundred times the sum; such a sum in fact as would have enabled them, if taxed with the thing, to bravely bear the brunt of it.

12.— **THE "BOSS TWEED" ERA.** —Though bribery and corruption, as I have said, exist in every sphere of life on one scale or another; they became developed into expanded life under the "Tammany

hall and boss Tweed reign of terror", when so many millions of the people's money were squandered in corruption, in bribes paid for fat contracts; and quite lately too or in 1894, boodling of another kind was resorted to in N. Y. which Dr Parkhurst has been instrumental in unveiling, when those who, as he said from the pulpit and on the Wexlow Committee, were receiving one salary to uphold the law and cause it to be respected, while accepting another to wink at its non observance and most flagrant disregard.

13. — **THE NEXT BIG DEAL** was in putting through the Union Pacific railway, when, on the final vote in Congress coming up, the malcontents were confronted, some with a $50,000.00, others a $100,000.00 chèque; and this is where Talleyrand is right; for a man can, at that, and even if taunted with it and abused, stand the infliction on a $3,000.00 to $5,000 00 income or revenue (the interest at 5 % on the amount) for the remainder of his life.

14. — **THE FEVER WAS A CATCHING ONE.** — It was and proved to be contagious. It crossed the line of 45 and the "Canadian Pacific scandal" was the next, though on a scale somewhat smaller, were a population of only 5 millions cannot compete in magnitude with one of ten times the number. The deal was palmed off as political by each of the recipients, and the people led to believe that the money was laid out for election purposes; though canny enough they were, one and all, while devoting to such purposes, enough to swear by, to stack some of it away in a far

off bank not likely, as in the Baie des Chaleurs boodle, to be inquired at for information.

15. — **NOR IS IT YET FORGOTTEN.** — How, during the construction of the big wharves and piers and light-houses along the lower St-Lawrence, a cute contractor, to disarm suspicion, used to allow a hundred dollars note or two to go to protest ; while, after his death, a big haul came to his heirs from over the Atlantic.

16. — **YES, THE FEVER IS A CATCHING ONE** and no serum seems to have as yet been hit upon to answer as an antidote ; and in quick succession followed the " tanneries scandal," the Louise docks, the Curran bridge, the Quebec and Montreal Court House scandals, the $200,000.00 squandered on walls, not worth one third the money, surrounding the grounds about the Legislative buildings Quebec, and so many others

17. — **THE QUEBEC AQUEDUCT FOR INSTANCE** when, as will be remembered, I was suspended for having dared to think aloud and say and write that " the pressure outside the pipes was greater than within, " a fact thereafter corroborated by our Courts of Justice ; my recommendation of a pipe fully three eighths of an inch thicker than the one put in (and hence the numerous water hammer bursts), though fully abetted by Engineers Shanly and Parent to whom the tenders were referred for their report thereon, having to be set aside for the thinner pipe, because, forsooth, a majority of the then Council were pecuniarily wedded to the scheme.

18. — On this occasion our then chief magistrate had the bad taste to proceed to Montreal, unaccompanied by the City Engineer ; as too much information of an engineering nature to the referees, might have jeopardized the little game ; a fact which leaked out through one of the secret letters published in *Le Canadien* in which he writes : " je vais à Montréal pour faire faire un rapport dans le sens voulu." Notwithstanding which Shanly & Parent, more jealous of their reputation as engineers and honest men, put it forcibly in their report : " that the tender " for the thinner pipe was the most eligible at the " price asked therefor, provided it were finally de- " cided to put aside the City Engineers' scheme of " a pipe of thickness to leave no uneasiness, no doubt " as to the result ; " and this provsio, these gentlemen repeated in another paragraph of the report ; the attention of the council being distracted from the twice repeated assertion, by its being read over in as quick and undistinguishable a tone of voice as possible ; while the conclusion in favor of the cheaper scheme was of course dwelt on in slow and forcible utterance.

19. — **AND NOW WE HAVE BOODLING ALL OVER.** — The fever has even reached the Queen city of the West, a city of very puritans, so it was thought ; and Hamilton, and Hull, and Kingston, and wherenot. See what our canals and docks and harbor improvements, and our public buildings have cost us : Ce n'est pas pour ses beaux yeux, as they say in french, that a present of $25,000.00 was given to an ex minister of public works of the Dominion ; but out of grati-

tude for past and suggestive of future favors. And this is the best way to do the thing to disarm suspicion : get a few friends to join issue at a few dollars each, so it may not look entirely like a donation from contractors only. Do the thing openly as with the diamond necklace. Do it in broad day light, while the police are standing by, as when wily robbers, one day at 2 P. M. put up ladders and removed — for repairs or alterations, the police of course conjectured — the costly copper eaves gutters of a New-York millionaire's store on Broadway, while he was airing himself and family at a not far off watering place.

20.—And **TO PROOF** of what I say **OF THE SECURITY OF ROBBING IN BROAD DAY LIGHT** and of putting it in the newspapers to boot : some 30 years ago or just a little before my time as City Engineer, our Corporation, rather ahead of time, built out a 500 ft. wharf extension from Prince Edouard street to the channel of the St-Charles. Our friends of the adjoining North Shore parishes freely helped themselves to timber from this quay for culinary and other purposes. Then when Bickell bridge was built a few years after, the bateaumen found it convenient to follow suit and make a quarry of the stone filling of the wharf in question. I hauled them up before the then Recorder, who upon being told in evidence that they made no attempt at concealment or in any way dissimulating what they were doing, declared that in that case it was no robbery.

21. — **ANOTHER PHASE OF THE BOODLING MANIA,** or of the " make money, honestly if you can,

but make money " : Suppose you are a clergyman in charge, at a well patronized shrine. as that of Ste-Anne de Beaupré. Devotees hand you $10.00, $20.00 a hundred dollars, for the church of course, though they do not say so, for fear of leading to any suspicion on your part that they have a doubt as to the destination of the money. May be you can pocket the money, if your conscience chide you not for so doing, since the giver handed it to you and said nothing. An ex reverend in this way acquired, so it is said, some $25,000.00 during his directorship at the shrine, and no one can say he robbed it, or dare to say he did.

22.—**AND STILL ANOTHER**: A building society which should rather be called a swindling one; for the term " building " is of course intended to convey the idea, that it is to be a help to you instead of the contrary—loans you money nominally at 6 %; but in reality at 12 %, since you have to begin refunding the money after the very first month of the 120; and therefore enjoy the loan for only an average of 5 years instead of 10. How many do I not know in Quebec who have been ruined by such concerns; I mean poor devils too ignorant not to be imposed on.

23.—**AND EVEN THE CHURCH LENDS ITSELF UNWITTINGLY** (but for money of course, as in all other cases) **TO THE GLORIFICATION OF MEN WHO HAVE RUINED BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS** et al. by their recklessness and squanderings of the peoples' money; winking as they do at a distribution of the funds among the several directors, under the

pseudonym of loans, to cause them to shut their ears and eyes and mouths to the manager's own extravagance. Such men live and die rich on your and my money, after telling their friends, in absolute injustice to others, to draw themselves aloof from the ship about to founder. And these are the men who are made church wardens of; and, as if to defy God Almighty in his vengence, their mausolea are raised high within the altar railings, to silence truth from daring to assert itself; as if it might give the lie to parties interested in the punishment of the guilty or the despoiling of their heirs, thus hiding roguery and scoundrelism beneath the cloakings of religion.

24.—**NO WONDER THEN IT IS SO DIFFICULT TO ENTER INTO THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.**— Difficult, say the Scriptures, as to thrust a Camel through the eye of a needle, and why ? Not from the fact of being rich, but due to the unhallowed modes resorted to in the majority of cases, to become rich, as when a certain Water Works Committee composed of a lawyer, a merchant, a builder and a manufacturer, played for years into each others hands : one of them supplying brick, another cement, the lawyer doing the speechifying in the City Council, the merchant being the contractor in the name of a poor tool at $1.00 a day, with the men half paid in money, half in store pay, and the real boss enjoying three profits on the work, to wit : the store pay profit, the profit on the job, the third profit : the 5 to 10 per cent discount on silver at that period, when the men were paid in " trente sous " and the real contractor in bank bills at par.

25.—**BANKRUPTCY MAY BE EXCUSABLE** when you are hauled down by another ; but in a majority of cases it is the contrary. And yet it is so easy to add all your probable expenses : food, clothing, heating, lighting, house rental, taxes and clerk's salaries ; and then you'ld see how seldom you could afford to start on a carriage and pair, dress your wife and children in silks and satins, have a box at the opera and guzzle yourself with Champagne at your creditors expense ; or buy or build yourself a house and quick, make it over in your wifes' name, that your creditors may not dream of touching it.

26.— **WORSE THAN THAT :** We have had an example of it in Quebec — give your wife a dowry, say $30,000 00 — to disarm suspicion, put it in the marriage contract. You know you have not got a cent. What of that, go into business, pay your wife her dowry out of the first earnings, or rather sales of goods as yet unpaid for — turn bankrupt, and then say : my wifes dowry was a priviledged and lawful payment, you can divide the rest.

Or **PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE OF YOUR FAMILY BY A $25,000.00 LIFE INSURANCE POLICY,** and pay the premium on it before you pay your present debts, or at the risk of letting them remain unpaid. The criminality of this may not at first sight strike one ; but certainly no man can in justice and in honesty leave his debts of the present remain unpaid, to provide for requirements or desiderata of the future.

27.—**MAY BE YOU HAVE A CHILD AT SCHOOL :** the convent, seminary or university; keep the master

in good humor by a present now and then, a box of cigars or the like, and ten chances to one, yours will be selected for the presentation of a bouquet to Her Excellency or the reading of an address to a papal nuncio. And there is the toadying, for a purpose, to the rich or men in power, when prizes are given to the comparatively undeserving; while the poorer though more worthy of the distinction are left out in the cold.

28.—There is also **SWELLING OR EXPANSIVE BOODLE.** Some materials swell on being taken from a trench. Undertake a job at dredging; stipulate, not for situ, but for scow measurement. During the dark afternoons of the fall, do not look to see if the scow is full or not; pay the inspectors not to see, and to take your own foremen's count of the result. Assert that you have always been in the habit of allowing 33⅓ per cent for swelling or expansion of excavated material. Never mind the fact that as it falls with a thud from the dredge into the scow, the impact is such as to reduce it again to the bulk it occupied in situ. Very little, almost nothing is to be found in books about the matter (foisonnement as they call it in french) and the chances are that your theory will be accepted, and you be made ⅓ the richer by the feint; half a million on such a work for instance as the Quebec Harbor Works.

29.—**BOODLING BY NOTARIAL AGREEMENT.** An example of this came before the courts in this city some years ago, when, on my refusal to certify to an account for extras for over $20,000.00, it was

swollen to twice the figure to put before the provincial experts, as it is always good policy to allow of striking off something, as suggestive of impartiality. This account of over forty thousand dollars was then handed to an aect. and an agreement entered into that said party was to get so much for handling the matter, and a percentage on all he could obtain for the contractors beyond the forty thousand. Well, the $40,000.00 were then swelled to $97,000.00 on which the arbitrators only allowed $17,000 00; and how the transaction became public is that the interested parties refused to pay the accountant even the amount he was, or considered himself entitled to and irrespective of any additional percentage and he sued them for it; which bears me out in saying that boodling by notarial agreement is that least likely to excite suspicion, however glaring it may be, since the Court is not reported to have remarked in any way on the rascality of the transaction.

30.—**IF YOU WILL BUT REFLECT A MOMENT** on the fact of first doubling a claim and then more than doubling it a second time; the idea cannot fail to strike you, that the agreement read very much like saying "and for so much more as you can rob the Government of in our interests and your own" on so much shall we pay you a percentage.

31. — We all know how by algebraic process **MINUS MAY BECOME PLUS,** a negative be transformed into a positive; but you have yet to learn that this can be done by quite another mode of handling the items. I have just alluded to an acct. for extras

which I had refused to certify to. On a certain public building, now over 30 years ago, I was appealed to on part of the contractors, amongst other things : to make such an alteration in the 18 inch sills to windows, as would eliminate the expensive checking of them to reduce their heigth to 12 inches. This I was assured would be a saving to the contractor of at least $2 00 on each sill. The three voussoir'd window headings, I was also implored to reduce to five stones each, instead of three, on account of the cost and difficulty of procuring and handling voussoirs of such dimensions. and told it would be a saving to the contractors of $5.00 on each opening ; and, as even so, the stones were big enough for architectural effect I consented to the alteration. Well ! what think ye ? you will hardly credit the assertion ; but both items came in as extras, each sill at $5.00 for the alteration, each arched head at $10.00 which on the hundred and odd openings in the building, presented quite an imposing array of figures.

32.—And **SEE HOW CUNNINGLY THE CLAIMS WERE WORDED.** It would not have done to say " for making so many sills and arches of stones " smaller than required by the contract "—that way of putting it would have told the story and militated against the demand. No, but it was done in this way " so many sills and arched heads to windows for " having made them at variance with (different from) the contract " design." The remainder of the bill for extras was made up of many items of like nature where **MINUS** had been **TORTURED INTO PLUS.**

33. — **"QUAND Y A DU CHANGEMENT, C'EST TOUJOURS DE L'EXTRA."** — One day, the same foreman who had, as just stated, turned into additive what should have been substractive, was passing by the Venner Mausoleum then under construction by one Bélanger at the St-Charles Cemetery, a structure of some $5000.00. Hello said Griard to Bélanger, have you many extras ? No, retorted Bélanger, Baillairgé has made some alterations but which have given me less work. Excuse me gentlemen, but this is what Griard made answer to what he considered a most silly admission. "Sacré bête, quand y a du changement, c'est toujours de l'extra."

34. — **HUMANITARIAN BOODLE.** — The Quebec Custom house, as with most of our public edifices in Canada, came to more than twice the sum contracted for. It was not the contractor's business, previously to signing the contract therefor, to point out to the Government or officers of the Department of Public Works, any want of thickness in the foundation walls, at 22 feet deep, to support 60 feet of superstructure. The architect who planned the building is responsible for this. The walls were very properly increased from 2½ feet to from 5 to 7 feet and hence a legitimate extra of some 60 thousand dollars. Not so however with the series of stone steps — 40 of them 120 feet in length—which were omitted and replaced by wooden ones on crib work, instead of the stone structure which would have been necessitated had the stone steps been adhered to ; but humanitarian considerations prevailed, and they were built of wood as stated, as less slippery in frosty weather,

and thus less dangerous to life and limb, but with no deduction for the thousands thereby saved to the contractors.

35.—**BEWARE** my young friends of ever allowing yourselves to be placed in a position to force you to favor extras for self protection. This was actually done by an ex-commissionner of Public Works, in going security for a contractor for which he was paid, as of course I suppose he had a right to be, for incurring the risk of so doing; but where the harm or wrong comes in, is this, that being the man's security, and especially if on a low contract price, you thus naturally favor all extras for which there is any plausibility at all, rather than run the risk, not only of having to refund the amount paid you for your security on the contract, but of laying out your own money to make good the deficiencies of the contractor.

36.— **WORKING FOR TWO MASTERS AT A TIME** is not always criminal, thuough it may in some cases be so, to a greater or a less extent, as in the case already alluded to of the New-York policemen receiving salary from the City to uphold the law, and from the gilded palaces of vice to wink at their misdoings. Working for two masters is sometimes almost unavoidable by an engineer or an archictect, where there is no one else at hand to do the needful.

37.—There can be no doubt that **YOU HAVE A PERFECT AND LEGITIMATE RIGHT TO DO FOR A CONTRACTOR AND GET PAID FOR IT, ANYTHING WHICH YOU ARE NOT BOUND TO, IN VIRTUE of YOUR DUTY TOWARDS YOUR EMPLOYERS,**

the proprietors ; such as taking off quantities ; but while this is in no way wrong in itself or de facto, it may and often does lead an engineer, or architect to be too lenient and even partial ; or prevents him from being as impartial in his judgments or his fin l-ings as he otherwise would be in settling accounts between interested parties. E. G. : if the quantities or some of them are in defect, you feel almost bound, for fear of being twitted with the deficiency, to make them up in extras to the contractor, or in some other way, and you thus become unjust towards your employees—whereas if the quantities are taken out and handed to the contractor by a third party, " a quantity surveyor " as he is called in England, and which is the proper thing to do, you can act impartially and your judgment is unfettered.

If, on the other hand, to prevent the possibility of the contractor billing the proprietor for extras, you overdo the quantities, you are again unjust towards the man you are working for, by causing him to pay too dear for the piper.

38. — **IT BEHOVES YOU THEREFORE TO HAVE THAT PORTION OF THE WORK DONE BY AN OUTSIDER,** and you will always be and feel the better for it ; though, as said before, the thing is not necessarily wrong, but only risky as you may happen to bring out the quantities correctly, and cause no one an injustice.

39.—You can also work for two masters by **LAYING OUT WORK FOR A CONTRACTOR** ; as for instance, when, after supplying him with such well

defined drawings, to a proper scale, that he can or should be able to work from, you are called on by him to draw out much of the work, many of the details full size ; but in this case there is, there cannot be any harm, as the doing so cannot lead to any extras, for which you may be called on to pay. I consider myself an honest man and had to do this very thing for the Quebec Jail contractors, who being at the time mere plasterers, and never having had any practice at such work, I had to draw out for them on boards and floors and tables and partitions, every arch and key stone in the building, allowing even for the thickness of the mortar joints ; every sill and lintel, jamb, impost of different design ; every cornice and belt course profile ; iron cell doors, gratings, fastenings, stairs and galleries, folding fire doors etc., and lay and picket out the work upon the ground, and all this at only a dollar an hour amounted to $700.00 not one cent of which I ever got, due to my refusal to endorse their bill of extras.

40.— Gentlemen, it has no doubt been within your experience to hear of a man charging twice the value of a thing, may-be three times : That is bad enough in all conscience ; but **WHAT SAY YOU TO A DEMAND IN WRITING FOR 13 TIMES THE VALUE OF A THING.** You could hardly bring yourselves to believe in any such attempt to obtain money under legitimate pretences. When I took charge of the so called Ottawa Buildings, the air ducts had all been built, but there still remained to remove the centreing. The ducts are mostly about 2 feet high and broad, some with segment archings, others semi-

circular. The time had come when these must be removed. Any beggar in Ottawa would have jumped at the idea of clearing all the ducts, for the mere value of the scantling. This would not do, of course; the contractors had the right to the refu al of the job. I had estimated the thing in my mind's eye to be worth say $200.00. We concluded, Page and I and Fuller to ask the contractors to tender a figure for the work. They did so, asking 75 cts. the ft. lin. for the removal of the segment headed cradling, $1.12½ cts. for the circular. The work consisted merely in kicking at the uprights, fixing a rope to each 12 ft. length of cradling and hauling it out to day light. At the figures demanded, the job would come to $2,600.00 instead of my ample estimate of $200.00 to do the work.

41. — **AT SUCH FIGURES WE COULD MAKE NO OFFER** that would not have been considered insulting, to say the least. Fuller and I, on resumption of the works after they had been stopped by the then Minister of Public Works, on the plausible pretext that the money voted by Parliament had been all expended; thus playing into the hands of the contractors who were desirous of having the contract cancelled and of continuing the bdgs. " by the day" ; and to whom the stoppage of the works " during low wages," as it suited them to pretend ; and their resumption, months after," at advanced prices," so they asserted ; opened the door to untold demands for extras—we set to, under new commissionner Tessier, at preparing a set of schedule prices for the several classes of work. Laborers were entered at $1.00 a day and

20 % profit to the contractor, carpenters at $2.00 a day and 20 % advance thereon

42. — Well, **WE WROTE TO THE CONTRACTORS INSTRUCTING THEM TO PUT ON ONE CARPENTER AND TWO LABORERS TO REMOVE THE CENTREING :** positive though we were that no carpenter would ever be detailed to do a job so infra-dig. ; and sure enough, three boys at 50 cents a day were set to work to do the needful ; the contractors protesting the while that our order was absurd, iniquitous, as it would according to their showing, with only three hands at it, take a year at least to clear the ducts.

I had a hard road to travel, boys and wished myself on the other side of Jordan, when, after the reception of the order a six footer contractor came in, sat down and bringing his fist down with a thud upon my office table, said : " M. Baillairgé the " Government knows Sir, that we have laid out mo- " ney in the elections and that it has to be made up " to us in some way or other. The Government Sir, " doesn't want any cheese-paring " ; to which I coolly retorted that when the rind is thicker than the cheese, some paring becomes necessary. And with all this, they did the work and its total cost was $222.00 instead of $2600.00 and as they received $4 80 per diem for the men to whom they were paying $1.50, it will be seen that their profit on the job was just 220 per cent.

44 —**ANOTHER EXAMPLE WILL SUFFICE** to bear me out in my assertion of asking twelve times the value of a thing. We had omitted in the sche-

dule of prices, one for winter sashes, as they are not generally used in Ottawa, and probably would not have been, except for the purpose of giving plausibility to an extra. We asked the contractors to submit a price ; they did so, at the modest figure of $1.25 the superficial foot ; while Breton and Peters of Quebec asked 10 cents and Sheard of Montreal 5 cts. for the square or plain portions thereof and 15 cts. for the tracery – again an average of 10 cts. or only 8½ per cent of the price wanted by the contractors.

45.—I had then been on the bdgs. for two years and could stand it no longer. I reported on these prices to the Government and said : **" NO MAN, NO GOVERNMENT CAN SANCTION SUCH PRICES WITHOUT BEING HELD UP TO THE EXECRATION OF THE COUNTRY."** I need hardly say that was enough to seal my fate and bring about my dismissal, under the plea that the buildings being then about completed, my services were no longer required ; and how could it be otherwise, when the whole crew, contractors, ministers and all were thus thwarted in their desire to let the contractors have their own way, so they might again rely on them for their re-election in the future.

46.—Sir E. P. Taché, then premier of the Dominion did not mince the matter when on being asked by some one in Quebec as to my dismissal, he said my fault lay in **NOT** being **SUFFICIENTLY CONFIDENTIAL.**

47.—**BE CAREFUL, SIRS, OF WHAT YOU WRITE TO A CONTRACTOR.** Under the hardship of a low contract I had, as I have already told you in the case

of the Quebec Jail, conceded much, always making my specifications stringent, to allow myself a margin in case of need. I had allowed the substitution of fire brick instead of stone for the inside headings or arches over openings, I permitted that the coring of the inner, thicker brick walls be done in stone with grout filling; and so of other alterations, which while interfering in no way with the solidity and durability of the work, proved a saving to the contractors. I wrote them on one occasion to give more of their attention to the outer details of the building such as taking care that the stones be not broken, cornered, the mortar joints irregular and too thick, the arrises sharp, etc. No heed being paid to the injunction I wrote again saying:

48. — "**AFTER ALL THAT I HAVE DONE FOR YOU** (alluding to the concessions made, but without rehearsing or repeating them) **WHY DO YOU NOT PURSUE A MORE GENEROUS POLICY.**" That was enough. I had put my foot in it, as the saying is, and well does it bear out Montesquieus' saying "give me three lines of any man's writing, and I shall condemn him." The letter was treasured for future use. The jail contractors, as I have already said had a bill of extras which I could not sanction. They wanted to put their case, not before the provincial arbitrators whom they considered too close fisted in the way of extras, but before the Federal arbitrators, better accustomed to be lenient for electioneering purposes. For this they had to wait two years, though even then, they did not get it; but they thought they would.

49. — Well as I have told you, the federal contractors were hatching a big bill, close upon half a million dollars, and the great thing was to eliminate me from the scene of action, so that my evidence, which they most dreaded might he got rid of. They held a caucus, the incriminating letter was produced, the then editor of "*Le Journal*" did the dirty work. **"LE MALHEUREUX, SAID HE, LES CONTRACTEURS NE LE PAYAIENT PAS ASSEZ"** and when asked by my friends why he did so, the cynic replied : I do not believe a word of all I am writing against Baillairgé, but journalism is my profession, that is how I make a living and I am being well paid ($10,000.00 I am told) for what I am doing.

50. — **THERE ARE CASES WHERE A MAN MAY MAKE TEN TIMES HIS LEGAL FEES AND CAN NOT BE REPROACHED FOR IT,** nor can the strictest conscience find fault or object on any grounds. Suppose for instance several persons are called to arbitrate on, or examine into any case with the view of giving evidence thereon. They may choose to walk, or club together to take a carriage or go it in a bus. Each of them can without any qualms of conscience, charge the full price of a vehicle. Again, it may so happen that your services are required by several clients at the same time, and you can charge each of them the full price of reaching the locality, as if you went there severally and separately for each person in particular ; and if the conveyances were such, either by railway or boat or otherwise, that you had time to spare to do each one's bidding on the same day ; then could you charge each of them the

full value of your time inclusive of that of going and returning ; and even ocean voyages have been duplicated in this manner, each party requiring your ministry, — when no predetermined rate or charge has been fixed on — having to pay the full time and cost of your reaching destination and returning.

51. — **AN ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER** whose time is worth $3.00 an hour, or even $5.00, and who under a bargain with you in advance, chooses to labor for you for at a less figure, **IS NOT TO BE CALLED A BOODLER,** because or when in the absence of any such agreement, he charges you full price for his services. He can not be said to be charging too much ; but in the other case he charged or rather was paid too little.

52. — **PROFESSIONAL CHARGES OR FEES.** — Of course I here allude only to such as regard arcts. and engineers. These are quoted at say $15 00 for an ordinary days work of from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or of 5 hours duration, allowing an hour for lunch ; and at this figure, a man may often make his $50.00 a day if he labor say 17 hours, which at the legal fee of $3.00 per hour brings out that result ; and when engaged in giving an opinion on an important matter, the charge may be as high as $100.00 a day, as when consulted on a matter where you have to bring to bear the result of long experience and study acquired at great expense from costly books and travelling. Our corporation paid Shanly & Parent $300.00 each for a three days study of and report on tenders of our half a millon aqueduct. I charged Sherbrooke

$350.00 for 3½ days at an examination of their water works and a report thereon ; and the proprietors of the Montmorency Falls $5 00 an hour, $260 for a 52 hours job at surveying and computing the water power of the falls ; though, had it been a thing that any one else in Quebec, at the time, could have computed, my fee might have been disputed, and my time reduced to the usual fee of $3.00 an hour.

53. — I need hardly remind you that **ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS ARE ENTITLED TO AT LEAST 5** % on the cost of all they do, of which say 2½ % for complete plans and specifications, 2½ for superintendence, and say 1½ to 2 per cent additional for quantities ; and on certain works, as repairs or the ornamental detail work of altars, pulpits, tabernacles, christening fonts, choir stalls and fittings, screens and reredos, as well on crockets, finials and other outside work, fully 10 per cent instead of five, or charge by the hour when a percentage does not pay an amount equal to the lowest legal fee per diem.

54.—Another matter of inquiry is **IN HOW FAR A PROFESSIONAL, APPLIED TO FOR A COPY OF A PLAN, REPORT OR ESTIMATE, ETC., CAN CHARGE HIS OWN FEE, AS AGAINST THAT OF A MERE COPYING CLERK.** Your own conscience must needs be your guide in this matter ; as if no one be at hand to do the needful and it be pressing and you must do it yourself, you of course charge your own price ; but if it be possible to have it done by hunting up a copyist for the purpose, it would seem to me unjust to charge more than a clerk's salary adding, of course, your own time at seeing about the job and examining and certifying to its accuracy.

55 — **ANOTHER FORM OF BOODLING** you out of your money is akin to that of the dry goods or other dealer who after marking his wares up to 50 or 60 over par, announces a cheap sale at 30 to 40 per cent reduction, still leaving him a good 20 % profit on the transaction. Men, in this way can make themselves appear generous, while not at all so or quite the contrary.

56.—Some 40 years ago I built myself a house. Of course I was told, as architects generally are, by tradesmen in securing whose patronage contraciors are interested, that I was to pay just what I thought was fair, and pay when it suited me to do so. I cannot be far wrong in guessing that that has been the experience of many of my hearers. Now, when my bill for painting and glazing came in, and almost before the work was finished—contrary to the "**PAY ME WHEN AND WHAT YOU LIKE,**" the amount was £180 ($720.00) Well, the painter, with a generous smile took the pen and at one swoop struck of £60, 33⅓ per cent which of course appeared to be awfully generous on his part. But it so happened that at the time, I had taken off quantities for a similar class of building for the same man, and on confronting his block sum tender for the painting and glazing of said bdg., I found his prices to be just about equal to those of my bill at the reduced figure ; so that with all the man's affected generosity he was still making fully one fifth profit out of my concern.

57. — **BOODLING UNDER THE PRETENCE OF DISCOUNT OFF** for prompt payment, as with

a certain Gas Company which since 1847 quoted its prices per thousand feet at $4.00 with 40 per cent off for payment within 20 days of the expiry of the quarter. No doubt, had any one tested the legality of this before the Courts, the company's action would have been disallowed, as a pretext for obtaining money under false pretences, or in other words charging a man 40 per cent interest, on payments overdue. This cannot be contested or denied ; for the fact of the Company being able to take off two fifths the price, and as every one in general would pay up before the 20th, was proof sufficient that at the reduced figure, the company was doing well ; and therefore, the fact of charging any one in arrears of time the full amount inclusive of the 40 %, was in every way tantamount to charging 40 per cent interest far a day or two's delay ; in other words it was boodle of the most glaring and criminal description ; but as I have said before nothing seems criminal that is done openly and paraded in the newspapers.

58. — **IN THE SAME WAY AS WE ARE MADE UP OF THE SOCIAL, THE PROFESSIONAL, THE REPRESENTTATIVE ENTITIES,** where there is all the difference in the world betwen signing for oneself and one's signature as mayor, as minister, as governor, as city engineer or architect ; or again, in the same way as a man, if he cumulate the functions of or be at one and the same time engineer and architect and land surveyor in the bargain, will sign or subcribe his name as architect if it be a structure of the kind—surveyor, if the document be topographical—engineer, if there be question of a bridge or railway,

etc., so in another sphere of action a man " by the day " is or considers himself to be quite another individual from the same man " by the job."

59. — And this reminds me of how a transformation can be brought about. A frenchman at the Frontenac always called for two glasses " garçon, deux verres d'absinthe "—he was known to be alone in the occupancy of his room and to a friend who one day made bold to ask him, why, being alone, he always called for two glasses ? **" OH, JE VAIS VOUS " DIRE, SAID HE : VOYEZ-VOUS, QUAND JE PRENDS " UN VERRE, JE DEVIENS UN TOUT AUTRE HOM- " ME, ET JE DONNE L'AUTRE VERRE A L'AUTRE " HOMME."**

60.—But to return to my theme re the two entities in one man ; if he be ' by the job,' he will hurry on and do your work in certainly half the time that he would do it if " by the day " ; and yet it is one and the same man, and look at your snow contractor : try him by the job and he will pile it in, and trample it down and take two to three loads in one, and on the return trip. he will trot his horse, and be there before the hour, and still there when the hour has gone by — now for pity sake, see this same individual when doing the very same work " by the day." **SURELY HE MUST HAVE TWO CONSCIENCES.** Now he is late at arriving in the morning or after his noon day meal ; early at leaving both A. M. and P. M., and he will calculate hard that if there be but 15 or 20 minutes to noon or to 5 or 6 P. M., whatever the hour may be at which he is supposed to break off, and if in those 15 or 10 minutes he have not time

for one more load, he will go home to dinner or to supper, and see how long he can make your work last by putting on as small a load as possible, and taking good care not to trample it down. And again, in this case he never on the return trip trots his horse, but goes "le pas," and "le petit pas" at that.

61. Now, **THAT THIS IS A FORM OF BOODLING, WE CANNOT WELL DENY; BUT IT IS HUMAN NATURE AND WE MUST NOT BE TOO SEVERE, TOO APT TO CRITICIZE; FOR IF WE MAKE A STUDY OF OURSELVES, WE WILL LIKELY FIND ANALOGIES,** as where at a price arranged before hand, we endeavour to get through a job as quickly as we can; while if left to take our time, and not bound dawn to price, we also, and so does every trade, every profession, spin it out if we have time to do so, while quieting our conscience with the testimony that, the thing is better done, the arguments more numerous and conclusive.

62. — **NO LAW BUT THAT OF CONSCIENCE CAN DRAW THE LINE OF DEMARCATION** and even that is made to stretch and shrink almost at pleasure. The same sin may be mortal or be venial: venial with one, mortal with another, and both within ourselves; as might be a cent taken from him who would not miss it, or from a beggar whose life it might imperil for want of it to stay his hunger; or even as the puncture of a pin, and though intentional, might and likely would be accounted venial, if not in any vital part, and the sin changed to mortal if driven in the temple; and that is why the man of God will say before he judges of a sin: let

me see the road that sin has travelled, what the incentives were, what the motives; and else he can not judge intelligently.

63. — **ALLOW NOT ANY ONE TO HOLD OUT HOPES TO YOU OF REMUNARATION, WHOSE ACCOUNTS OR CLAIMS YOU MAY BE CALLED ON TO SIGN OR CERTIFY TO.** I listen to no promises or you are or may be done for in advance. Your mind is then biassed in his favor, and with the hope of the reward being greater you may wink at a shirking of the work, or a want of quality in the material. An honest contractor, a gentleman will not do this, he will not thus attempt to bribe you in advance; but when the work is done and that you have not been led by word or deed or sign, either directly or by proxy or in the remotest degree indirectly to expect a farthing or any other favor — if then the contractor, the tradesman or supplier, finding that the job has turned out well for him, it would be prudery indeed to say that you can not accept a proffered boon or bonus.

64. — It is, to say the least, **VERY RISKY TO LIVE OR DWELL FOR ANY TIME UNDER THE SAME ROOF WITH A CONTRACTOR WHOSE WORK YOU MAY BE CALLED UPON TO JUDGE,** and more especially so if you be an educated and the other party an unlettered man. For, if you both be literary, both scientific while both of an equality in social position; then may you be supposed to enjoy each other's company and not tire at coming together day after day, year after year; but when, one a minister of the crown, an educated man, can

be for years under the same roof with an illiterate contractor, grave suspicions must arise, that some other interests than purely social, literary, scientific ones exist to render the companionship at all supportable, and I only wonder that Osler did not take this in as it deserved to be, this non community of sentiment, the contrary of which would have gone far to disarm suspicion of anything improper between the parties.

65. — **TRICKS OF TRADE.** One contractor tries to fool another, as I have often heard them do, by declaring that as far as he is concerned, if the other goes in at such a price, he may have the job; and the very man that says so, comes in with a tender largely below the figure he has mentioned: how contemptible.

66. — **ANOTHER FORM OF HUMBUG** and which may be less honest than the last, is where an item in a schedule of prices can be interpreted in different ways as seen in the tenders for the Quebec Harbor works, where the fault may be due to an oversight of the engineers, or be purposely so specified or worded in the tender as to admit of two very different modes of measurement, with a notable difference in price. For instance, as will be remembered, the item for "sheet piling" was intended to convey the meaning of horizontal extent in length; but which may also be interpreted to mean "per lineal ft" of pile. Now suppose there were a thousand ft. of such piling—this at 25 cts a foot would only be $250.00; while if the price apply to "pile" instead of "piling" and if the piles averaged 12 inches in breadth and

20 ft. in length, the $250 00 would swell to twenty times the figure or $5,000.00.

67. — **OF COURSE THE PRICE TENDERED RENDERED IT EVIDENT** that the figure was per lineal foot of pile and not of piling ; but it suited the tenderer to have it read both ways; as if, by adopting the " pile " or the $5,000, it brought him out too high to secure the job; he could then say he accepted it for " piling " and that whether the price was low or not, that was his business—the success of the cutest being on a par with Darwins " Survival of the fittest."

68. — **I HAVE ANOTHER CASE IN POINT** and a very pretty illustration, as you shall see. It is of years ago but not the less instructive for all that ; and let me hope it may not be suggestive to you of doing the same thing, as dime novels are said to be productive of young highway-men. On the contrary I would merely put you on your guard, as there are still sharpers nowadays — the world is full of them, fuller than ever it has been before, for we are advancing in our education. Well, it was during the big wharf and light house era along the lower St. Lawrence. The contract had been let for a landing pier to one of the parishes along the South Shore below Quebec. The contract was 'per foot' of timber, which of course meant or was suppose to mean " ft cube " and not ft. lin., ft sup., or ft B. M , etc. You know what a platform is, so called in a pier, or wharf, or jetty : it is a flooring made of any rough or unhewn scantling, merely to bear a loading of stone and thus

counteract the buoyancy of the structure to rise or leave its river bed. Well, this platform, some 1.800 feet in length of it, or in two tiers, was built of 3 to 4 inch spars laid side by side with the bark on— they had been cut from the hills close by, brought down in loads and dumped into position. The total cost was to the contractor $128.00. He did not have to tell a lie about the timber, he charged it by the foot, just as the contract read, and for every lin. ft. of each and every spar— most of them smaller by far than scaffolding poles — for every foot he charged the price he had per cubic foot of timbering and the $128 00 job brought him in the handy little sum of $3,800.00.

69. — Again, **THE ELEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO MINISTER UNTO THE BOODLING PROPENSITY,** as when schooner loads of cement, the deck piled high and purposely, were dumped into the sea on their way to Belle-Isle and other "lights," when the light of heaven, the electric, atmospheric of the clouds, enlightened the intelligences on the vessel into the belief of an impending storm, and overboard went the barrels by the hundred and the thousand, and the solidified contents are there still strewn about the fore-shore, the stavings gone and as so many bowlders, in shape that of the containing cask, the middle frustum of a spindle; there they are and roll and toss with every wave, the tell tales of the hellish promptings unto man to rob and rob and rob again.

70. — **THE WAYS OF THE TRANSGRESSOR ARE WIDE AND MANY** and in the same way as

you may be boodled into paying for a french cord of wood when you are only getting an english one (20 % less in cubical contents) so is it with a toise of masonry which, you must remember, it requires 87 cubic english ft. to make up, instead of the 72 ft. the unwary readily accept for their money. But were the fraud is glaring and more bare-faced is with the cubic toise of stone for building or wharf filling purposes. The toise is a french measure of length, not an english one ; it is no more translatable that is an arpent into an acre. The cubic toise is 6' x 6' x 6' or 216 cubic ft. french and this is equivalent to 260 cubic ft. english, the difference being 20% in excess on the 216 ft. ; or in other words **THE ENGLISH TOISE OF STONE IS 20 PER CENT LESS OR IN DEFECT OF ITS LEGAL IMPORT** — and in all conscience that is bad enough ; but bateau men will rob you, not only of this difference between the true and would be quantity ; they do you out of another like percentage of what you are entitled to, and in such a plausible way withal, (the first due to ignorance as like as not, the second to care of their conveying craft) that you hardly know, if it is all to be put down to direct roguery or not.

71. — **YOU ALL KNOW HOW A BATEAU IS BUILT, WHAT SHAPE IT IS.** — It has curved sides Well these sides have to be protected. They might be so with inch boards adaptable to the curve, but this would not bring about the end desired ; 3" deals are used, and as they can not be bent to the curve required, they reduce the cask-like section, or middle frustum of the spindle, to a polygonal exterior

or periphery, diminishing the breadth by abou.h 4½ inches average each side or 9" for the two. Now note me as I proceed : for this is a thing of our day as well as of days gone by. The bottom of the boat has also to be protected from the impact of the stone and this is likewise done with 3" deals ; but while the deals,—two lenghts, end to end give 20 ft. or 24 according as they are 10 or 12 ft. long, the stone is made to overreach them ; and at the ends rests visibly on the very bottom of the boat, in a way of course to hide the deal ends and produce the impression of their entire absence. Hence again then three inches of the height or depth of stone within the boat or bateau. Nor is this all : the side deals are so numbered and proportioned as not to reach quite as high as the stone, and the stone is made to cover them and hide THEM also, leaving the expanse to look as I have said before, quite nine inches broader than it realy is. Now the upper surface of the prismoid or its broader base has to be trimmed in turn and this is done by making it aesthetically lower at the centre ; again reducing the true depth by so much and piling around the edges where the dimensions must be had ; and though the component stones when stratified could without extra time or trouble be made to fit more closely, they are purposely thrown in in such a way as to lie cant the one against the other.

72. — Time and again have I had the so called toise tested and found it deficient by 40 per cent as stated, when for filling purposes, but not so bad when for building ; as in that case, the price being twice as

great, contractors see that they get their due by having the stone toised on terra firma. **THIS RESULT OF 40 % DEFICIENCY ON BATEAU TOISING** I found to be **FULLY CORROBORATED BY** my friend **HANNAFORD** of engineering fame, whose experience **ON THE INTERCOLONIAL** was precisely that of my own in arriving at the identical figure of 40 per cent short on every bateau toise of stone.

73. — **HERE IS ANOTHER IDEA.** Only a few years ago our worthy Quebec Jailor McLaren thought the 100 tons of coal ordered and delivered looked small, and took it into his head to put his prisoners to weigh it. The coal was 40 tons short of the quantity, and it was discovered that the mistake was due to some one — of course it never transpired who — had had the luminous idea of applying to the underside of the carts, after they had been weighed or tared a lot of heavy bars of flat iron which of course no one could see.

74. — **TO GUARD AGAINST RASCALITY** we now weigh all our stone, every load as it arrives each cart or traineau load having to go straight through the mill and who knows but what even in this we may be thwarted ; for I am of quite an unsuspicious nature and have never yet explored the nether regions of the vehicles to see if they also be not iron loaded after being tared, as dice are, for no honest purpose.

75. — **BOODLE BOLTS CALLED ROBBERS** "des vo'eurs." This was in our lively ship building days when there was competition and many vessels on the

stocks. Lloyds, to class A 1, required copper bolts all through instead of treenails Well a wooden plug was driven as for class 2. This was then punched in three inches and a 3 inch copper bolt made up the difference. I remember when I was a boy looking upon the process as quite a luminous idea.

76. — **GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE COMES OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE** but of course the inestimable boon of returning the same men to power, for the greater good and glory of the country, renders all such robbery excusable, when contractors expend a portion of their ill gotten gains to bring about such a result. The price allowed on excavations for the air ducts was the very modest figure of $5.00 a cubic yard, when $2.00 in cuts o such extent would have been extravagant. The price being a paying one, the interested parties took out the rock to three and five times the breadth required, and then were paid an extravagant price per cubic yard to put the same stone back again under the name of masonry. The ducts alluded to are those of the so called " Ottawa Buildings "

In portions of the tunneling for the New York aqueduct, the price per cubic yard $7.00 was so good, that after the inside arch lining of brick-work was put in, suspicion as to the fact of the space between the extrados and rock being filled in, having arisen or the swindling having leaked out, a superintendent had the arching broken through here and there; when spaces were found of such extent that a man could stand upright in them upon the extrados of the brickwork.

77. — **HINTS AS TO THE PROPER SIZE OF IRON SCANTLING** for roof framing. The price was 12½ cents per pound, the cost price at the time being 2½ cents, with no other work to them than punching holes for driving spikes or bolts through. The timbers of the high roofs — six of them — on the salient towers of the wings, are 8 inches, and in fact they are of such construction that iron strapping to them should have been dispensed with altogether or might have been. Well Sirs, you will hardly credit the fact that a rascal y foreman in charge of this portion of the work, and of course to favor the contractors who would benefit by it, ordered ¾ inch iron, 6 inches wide and half a bar or about 7 feet in length to be applied at every possible point where there could be the shadow of an excuse for it.

78. — **22 BRICKS TO THE CUBIC FOOT.** — This is one of the allowances, the contractors battled for in their claim for extras before the arbitrators. I had measured the brick work of the buildings in some 51 different places to arrive at an average which I found to be 17½ bricks per cubic foot, while the allowance there as elsewhere was 20.

79. — How the **SCANDALOUS CONTRACT** came to be entered into by the provincial government for a dwarf wall around our new parliament buildings at the enormous figure of $29.50 per foot lineal exclusive of cement, I realy can not conjecture. One would suppose that the engineer or architect of the department must have been consulted, and if so how could he ever have sanctioned the paying of a sum fully 3½ to four times the value of the work,

and which has cost the province not less than $200.-000.00 : a work of which all the details are wrong, and altogether out of proportion in every way, and the only thing about it beautiful : the size and quality of the component stones of Stanstead granite. This we will call **THE DWARF WALL SCANDAL**, and we have had the Quebec Court House scandal — again the Montreal Court House scandal, and the Beauport Asylum scandal and scandals every where and w thout end.

80. — In fact **IT IS NOW CONSIDERED "DE TON" TO HAVE A SCANDAL** of one kind or another and especially were women are concerned as à la Crawford, à la Beecher, Stowe and Tindel, à la Astor. à la Vanderbilt; so many ways there are and delicious one at that of boodling men out of what they boodled from the government, the country, or the tax payers. "Oh! I'ld give the world to know her, she has had a scandal."

81. — **FRANCE HAD HELD ALOOF**, but poor De Lesseps was destined also to be bamboozled into compliance with the wants and wishes of his surroundings ; though incident I am sure, more than anything, on his desire for fame, and the idea that the money bestowed here and there would wed others to the scheme and bring about its final success.

82. — **FRAUD EXISTS ON ALL SIDES**, some of it legitimate as with false teeth, false hair, false calves, false bosoms, false every thing ; and to tell you the truth, even I would not be seen in the company of a woman capable of being reduced to board mea-

sure. From this practice others take their clue and stuf a turkey or a goose's craw with pebbles to swell it out and make it tempting to the purchaser. An old Quebecer, years ago, used to call his shop boy every night and ask him "did you water the tobacco, yes; did you sand the sugar," yes—very well, now say your prayers and go to bed.

83.—**OUR GOVERNMENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE RASCALITY WE SEE AROUND US.** They practice hypocrisy and fraud in almost everything; as in the expenditure of the people's money, when with a structure of any kind, they will not confide the work to an honest engineer or architect; but give the job to political wire pullers: lawyers, doctors, tailors, coopers, tinkers and the like, and even to clergymen: to wit the $100,000.00 wasted in that way upon the old Quebec and Lake St. John colonisation road by a worthy ex-curé of Beauport, who likely, ad majorem dei gloriam, expended some of it, for church purposes and more in returning some good blues to parliament.

84. — **THIS IS NOT ROMANCE,** gentlemen **NOR ALLEGORY**; it is the naked truth. How then and when can we return to an honest state of things? not so long as Satan rules the world and that will be for ever or until the people rise and clean out the Augean Stables of the thousand who are fattening in corruption on the people's money. **SOCIALISM HAS ITS TRUISMS AFTER ALL — THERE MUST BE A READJUSTMENT OF** some kind, **A DELIVERY FROM THESE EXTREMES OF SCANDALOUS FORTUNES ON THE ONE HAND, WITH STARVING POVERTY ON THE OTHER.**

85.—**BUT TO RETURN TO THE SERIOUS SIDE OF BOODLEISM.** I have heard it said, as in the Canadian Pacific Allan Scandal : What matters it to us, to we the people — and here is where the *Montreal Star* will see one way of recouping the contractor — what matters it, the money does not come out of our pockets ; if Allan choose to pay this to win the contract, it is his own money he is giving. Not so, as I shall show and no more so than with all our railways which are not built solely with the money of their respective companies or shareholders, but largely with the money of the people, loaned, given away by millions and paid for in presents, diamond bribes and shares and paid up shares, positions, situations to donors and their friends and in a thousand other well known ways.

86. — **THE GENERAL SOLUTION OF THE "MAKE UP AND MORE THAN MAKE UP TO THE CONTRACTOR** is in the extras : extra quantities or increased prices under some pretext or other, and this is where the harm comes in—you have the contractor's money in your pocket and then are tied, bound down to do his bidding, plead his case before the country, you dare not refuse to sign and certify lest he may " peach " upon you, he may tell, and you dread the telling and are forced to do the needful for him.

87. — **STILL MAY YOU HAVE HONESTLY EARNED SOMETHING AND OF WHICH YOU SHOULD NOT FEEL ASHAMED** or be forced into signing away the peoples money, or in other words, paying yourself out of the public or your employers funds,

when the service rendered should be paid for by the contractor out of his contract price, not out of increased prices, and extravagant allowances to him to help him cover or rather, more than ten times cover what he gives you; and still can I hardly see my way to tell you how to do it honestly, openly and above board and in a way to free yourself from all suspicion.

88. — **WITHOUT OPENING TENDERS IN ADVANCE,** and letting a friend into the secret as I have so often been asked to do by city councillors and others; a long practice and experience may enable you to give such information as will secure your man a job, and that should be paid for as it has cost you money to acquire it. Well, if so, do it openly and let there he no back doors about it. Stand out and say: I told the man a thing, that led him to succeed and made him pay for it. The matter has got to be considered, looked at in this way; unless your pride would rather let it be inferred that you are more than impartial even under all temptation to be the contrary.

89. — **A LAWYER YOU CONSULT CHARGES YOU ACCORDING TO THE IMPORTANCE THE SUCJECT MATTER IS TO YOU** and what it has cost him in time and trouble, money, travelling and study to enable him to advise you in the premises: what it has cost him to acquire the knowledge he is called on to impart, a fee of ten, a hundred or a thousand dollars; or he pleads your case and by his oratory — a god-given gift, or what he has learned from other cases of like nature, he wins your case

for you — and what difference is there between this and the action of a well posted, glib tongued, eloquent city councillor, mayor, prime or other minister, architect or engineer pleading a contractors case, or a would be contractor, before the people, when he can do it honestly in the true interests of both ; and if his pleading, his array of figures and of facts can win you over a majority, or the cause you have espoused ; why should not he be paid for it, as you have paid your lawyer for winning over to his way of thinking the presiding judge or a majority of the sitting court.

90. — Or **SUPPOSE THE CASE OF A MAYOR'S OR OTHER CASTING VOTE** when there is a tie ; suppose that of two contractors both are eligible in every sense of the word; both present, offer the same garantees of giving satisfaction at an equal price ; will it, can it be said he is not, would not be justified in voting for he of the two who paid him best for doing it. It is impossible to deny this proposition. He can and does do it because his conscience chides him not for doing it.

91. — **I AM ENDEAVOURING, YOU SEE, TO ARRIVE AT A CODE OF MORAL ETHICS,** to reduce what is called boodling to a system ; or rather let it be called by that name when dishonest, and by some other appellation when the contrary. I am pleading both sides of the question, the pro and con, and feel the almost superhuman difficulty of arriving at an acceptable solution.

92. — **THE QUESTION IS,** in a case even where your conscience can not chide you : is it better that

the money you have come by should be made known ; that is, the fact of your having been remunerated ; or should it remain unknown. Well on this head, there are secrets that are legal ; there are moral secrets, secrets of state, secrets municipal, secrets ministerial or governmental ; but they are such or should be that the possessor of them may not have to blush for them when revealed ; they must not be the secret of a crime, or of a criminal, immoral or dishonest transaction : **SECRETS SUCH**, again I say, **THAT IF EVER** and when **THEY** come to **LEAK OUT, YOU CAN STAND OUT BOLDLY AND SAY YES IT IS, IT WAS A SECRET AND BETTER SO FOR SUCH AND SUCH AND SUCH A REASON** ; as if you committed theft or murder or adultery, and though fools say, you should have no secrets from your wife — do you not see that such a secret should be kept, since by confiding it to any close of kin to you, you put them in the sad alternative before the courts of justice of telling what they know and thus condemning you, or of perjury to save you.

93. — **WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP SECRET** is to prevent gossip, misinterpretation ; for every one will not be ready to admit that your motives are not to be impugned and others will or may be tempted to stipulate for a fee without having given, without being able to give value for it ; though when a man is placed in the position of having to give a casting vote—a providential, a God-given favor to him ; it can not be seen or shown or argued, why he should not be entitled, all other circumstances being equal, to sell or charge for the priviledge he possesses;

just as the born genius, the born author, inventor, scientist may, though his genius cost him nothing. make other people pay for it.

94. — **ALL GOVERNMENTS HAVE THEIR SO CALLED SECRET FUNDS,** and why shoul not you ; but again I hold, it must no be a bribe, a payment for future favors—mind that, for future favors can not be measured in advance ; it must be for the past and for that past only ; and it must be such. to such a full and true intent, extent, that you do not feel bound thereby, by having the money in your pocket, for having earned it honestly, to have to plead in the interests of the giver for something thereafter, which your inner man would smite you for, reproach you with. The money must be for value given ; else do not receive it and before accepting it, put yourself the question : Can I stand publicity of this in case it ever be made known, shall I be ashamed to own to it and admit, for if so then shall I be forced to do some wrong to my constituents or friends, or to my employers as the case may be by having to abet the payment of some bogus claim ; and if your conscience tells you so, the thing's a bribe and criminal at that ; remembering as I have said that while the most dishonest transactions in the broad day light, or when even legalized by notarial deed, lose half or all their air of criminality — So on the contrary do any payments made in secret, or any other secret which can not be divulged, bear the imprint of fraud or sin.

95. — But **IF YOU WILL DO IT AT ALL RISKS, THEN DO IT PROPERLY** ; for while, if you allow yourself to be purchased for a trifle, or not enough

to make a show on, or be generous with, purchase immunity from punishment, or bribe others in turn to wink at, keep your secret; you will be frowned upon, hounded, spurned. If on the contrary you go it "the whole hog" as the vulgar saying is, and come to us rich from o'er the line of 45 or with a title— even though it be a bogus one — from the other side of the Atlantic; then will you be taken by the hand, your fault, your robbery, or defalcation or embezzlement or whatever it may be, will be called by a softer name, as when the common man is drunk "he's drunk", while of a gentleman or man in higher social sphere, if he be drunk "he is indisposed"; your fault I say will be condoned, made light of — if you can pay the lawyers well, and the judges, they will clear you or save you from extradition; society will take you in and pet you and you can get all you want from the fairer sex who adore heroes of the kind where millions are concerned. Yes so it is, in this world, the man who steals a loaf of bread to keep his family from starvation, goes to jail a common criminal as Jean Valgean in "Les Misérables", while à la Henault, the gentleman defaulter is not meddled with: such is man's justice to his fellow man.

96. — **WE HAVE NOBLE EXAMPLES OF THE CONTRARY** here and there and now and then, as in dealing with the directors of the bank of Scotland and some other issolated cases; but they are few and far between, they are the exception and not the rule as they should be. Do you not remember how a celebrated french lawyer is his defence of Charles

DeLesseps of Panama ill fame (the greatest swindle of modern times), managed, though in an indirect manner and in a way not to be condemned for contempt of court, by giving it as a citation from Montesquieu, to tell the judges to their very faces, that the rich man they fear goes scathless, whilst the lesser culprit gets all the blame and punishment, because he is poor and uninfluential, and though forced into doing the bidding of his master boodlers and the more excusable for that. Yes and so it is with us and with all nations; the judges, notwithstanding all their oaths and promises of impartiality and of equal justice to all; can not help favoring those in power, the rich, the influential to whom they owe their position, and whose wrath they fear; and partiality, often of the grossest, most glaring kind will continue to exist as long as man is man.

97. — **THERE MUST BE SOMETING CROOKED,** if not with the law, then with the judges, when as in a recent scandal case in Quebec, the judgment rendered by a titled member of the wool sack, or powdered wig fraternity is upset, made nothing of, by the whole bench, every one of the five judges sitting in appeal upon the case, the judgment reversed, not in one particular alone, but in every one of its findings.

98. — I have a recommendation to make to you my colleagues, you may consider it a strange one : **"HAVE NO FRIENDS"**. Of course I do not allude to social life. There are men one must always prefer to others for being sympathetic — There are those

one cares to associate with, whose tastes are akin to our own. Make it a point to eschew the too close friendship of contractors or others between whom you may be called to judge ; else will your impartiality of action be endangered. Is there any one who can look otherwise than with suspicion, distrust or disquietude on another's so called friends, where he is himself concerned ; can he fail to see or think that the first choice of that other for a job or contract, a situation, a position will be given to the friend. What of political friends — this term is freely used by both parties, in power and in opposition, and are you not, can you help feeling disgusted at the idea that the favor whatever it may be will go to the man who votes right or wrong with his party, whatever your greater qualifications may be to fill the post or do it honor.

99. — **WHAT**, let me ask you, **WOULD YOU THINK OF GOD ALMIGHTY, IF HE HAD FRIENDS ?** would you be ready as you are at present to consider Him the all impartial being, spirit, essence that He is, the embodiment of all that is just and righteous, purity, perfection, omiscience, omnipotence, meting out justice ; not as in this sorry world, to the one the better able to pay for it ; giving the rich, the influential man favors he has not even asked for, while ignoring the oft repeated pleadings for justice by him to whom something is really due, as with myself and the municipal council of Quebec. " **HAVE NO FRIENDS** " I say again, but neither have ye any hatreds, so ye may not be tempted to withhold the prize earned by an enemy, if it be justly due or

he be the fittest party for the thing required. Be neutral if you can, neutral all around, and then can you be just to one and all, partial to no one, and your conscience will not chide you.

100.— **THE JUSTICE OF GOD COMES TO US UNSOLICITED ; NOT SO THAT OF MAN WHICH IS THE FURTHER OFF, THE MORE, THE OFTENER ASKED FOR.** I must beg of you in your own interests to take a clue from my experience. I have now been 30 years in the Quebec Civic Service. Before I went to Ottawa on the Parliament Buildings, I made my $4 to $5000.00 a year by my private practice, narrow though the field be in such a city. I was two years at Ottawa at $4000.00 and of course all travelling and other expenses; and I might be there still if I could have been made to see with contractor's, governmental eyes. On my return to Quebec, my clientelle, as they say in french, was gone and I accepted the position of Quebec City Surveyor at $2000.00 which may have been adequate to the task to be performed at that epoch, now by more than the quarter of a century gone by ; but as you will see :

101.— **A MUNICIPALITY BOODLES A POOR DEVIL OUT OF HIS JUST DUES,** as well as, and in fact with apparently less injustice than can an individual ; from the very fact of the responsibility being divided and difficult to concentrate on and bring home to any one of the component members of the body, rather than another. Since I entered on my civic duties in 1866, a host of additional departments have been added to the service : to wit, the ferry,

fire alarm telegraph, city district telegraph (since defunct) the department of hygiene or public health, the fire department, electric lighting, telephoning : doubling, tripling the work ; but the poor engineer only gets the same pay for his now 14 hours work as he got thirty years ago for 7.

102. — **AND BE CAREFULL MY YOUNG FRIENDS—THOSE AMONG YOU WHO MAY HAPPEN TO BE SURVEYOR AS WELL AS ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT—TO STIPULATE, IF YOU ENGAGE AS ARCHITECT THAT YOU BE NOT MADE TO ACT ALSO AS ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR WITHOUT EXTRA PAY** ; for, because a man you engaged as your family physician, happend also to be a lawyer, that would be no reason to expect him to act for you in that capacity without remuneration ; or that after hiring a hand to do your day work, you could insist on him doing night work or double duty without being paid for it.

103. — **NOW THIS IS JUST MY CASE** : I engaged as city surveyor, and happening to be an architect and engineer, I was requested to and did prepare plans for, and carried out the work of : Fire and Police Stations, Market Halls and all other municipal structures (including plans for guidance of competing arcts. on new City Hall) pontons, piers, ferryboats, landing stages, public ornamental iron stairways and others at a dozen places about the city. In addition to all this I reported in 1881 and since planned and carried out our new aqueduct at a cost of half a million of dollars. On this I am entitled to the usual 5 % or $25,000.00, and including that on other works

which I am not bound to as city surveyor—some $22,-000.00—together $47,000.00 and can not get a cent of it. In fact I have for the last 30 years filled five situations to the city : that of City Surveyor, enough of itself to occupy a man's time during ordinary office hours at expropriation cases alone for the opening, widening and prolonging of streets — that of Arct., Engr, Secretary and Translator (every thing being done in both languages) reports, specifications, estimates, calls for tenders etc.; and though the city clerk was and is supposed to do all the correspondence with the Imperial, Federal, Local governments, it was always done by myself; the Mayor calling on me for the purpose, as better apt to do the du'y.

Again, all the foregoing has been additional to my ordinary duties as city surveyor in connection with roads, side-walks, crossings, water channels, catch basins, grading, macadam, paving, retaining walls by the score, drainage and water services, sewers, cleansing and the disposal of garbage, dead animals, etc.; looking up witnesses and attending the Recorder's and other courts on hundreds of corporation suits; preparing clauses every year for amendments to the City Charter and to our by-laws. And to cap the climax, we have annexed St. Sauveur where water, roads and drainage have been introduced together with police and fire stations, electric light and the telephone etc., and for which I also prepared all plans, specifications and estimates, calls for tenders, etc., etc.. and still not a cent for even that ; and again we have extended all the same improvements into tower field No 4 and yet again not

a cent ; and are now preparing to take in tower field No. 3.

104. — My time for the first 14 years or up to the inception of the new aqueduct, averaged 11 hours net for every one of the working days in the year, or two days work in one of any ordinary employee. Since 1881 or for the last 16 years, my time has swollen to 14 hours daily average or to three ordinary professional days work in one of 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. with an hour off for lunch. And for all this I have not been paid one cent. You would ransack the world's archives in vain, gentlemen, for a parallel case to this. And it is unlike other Municipal boodling, where the employees themselves, the contractors, the City Aldermen do the thing on their own account.

105. — Here you have **THE SCANDALOUS, THE ACCURSED OF GOD EXAMPLE OF A MUNICIPALITY, A CITY, A PUDLIC BODY ROBBING ONE OF ITS EMPLOYEES OF, NOW FULLY $50,000.00.**

I have written letter upon letter of appeal for justice. Never has a "no" been said to my demands ; no, but the facts have been referred to this and that committee to report on and purposely put off, neglected, pigeon-holed and shelved.

106. — And it has occurred to me that **MAY BE IS THIS NON PAYMENT OF MY CLAIMS A PUNISHMENT FOR MY PRIDE.** You know the scriptures have it ; "ask and it shall be given unto ye" ; well I have asked as just stated, but was that the proper way to ask ; it would appear not, since it has been reported to me by several friends who have talked

with aldermen and councillors in relation to my claims, the answer was : **" HOW CAN HE EXPECT " US TO BE FOR HIM, WHEN HE DOES NOT EVEN " TAKE THE TROUBLE TO COME AND ASK US."** So you see my brave fellows there is the real secret of my being to this day unpaid — then have I a right to say " God's justice overtakes a man," but man's justice to his fellow man has to be asked for as for a boon, a favor. Well then let it go by default ; for I am too proud to go round and ask for it ; and let God's vengence fall where it is due ; for as I have said before : not a parallel case to this untold iniquity could be found the wide world over.

107. — **WORSE THAN THAT :** On the strength of what the City owed me, I allowed myself to go into arrears with my taxes ; and do you know what our finance committee have been doing with me for some years past : keeping $75.00 monthly off my salary to pay up these arrears, the interest on which and costs has been made to reach the figure of over $800.00 ; while, if I am in arrears, it is entirely due to the Corporation not settling with me and keeping my taxes out of what is due me. Such is the encouragement the honest hard worker gets. No wonder then that boodling is the order of the day, if others are dealt with as I have been, and can see their way to " pay themselves " which, in such case, they seem to have an undoubted right to do, as, during a last years retreat at St. Patrick's church one of the Redemptorist Fathers is reported to have declared.

108. — And now that I have pretty well gone

over the various forms of boodling; **LET ME MERELY REMIND YOU IN CONCLUSION, OF THE NECESSITY OF NEVER BEING IN A CONTRACTOR'S DEBT.** The contractor will not risk offending you before he knows whom he has to deal with; he will not risk money or even a promise of emolument to you or remuneration on any job you may have the overseeing of. No, he will feel his way, as I have said before, with a cigar, a glass of wine, a lunch, a present of a pipe, or cane, etc., which of course you can not refuse or be stupid enough to send back, as some men unacquainted with the ways of the world would have you do. You can not send him back his present, without the risk of appearing to him as one in fear of being bought over, as a man doubtful of his own ability to resist temptation, and no man would consent to this. No, but be not backward in returning his politeness and thus showing your due appreciation of all his little attentions.

109. — **SMOKE HIM, WINE HIM, DINE HIM, AS HE HAS DONE BY YOU,** give him a present of equal value. Your man will by this time have understood exactly who he has to deal with; he will thus have come to the conclusion that you are carrying out the scriptural injunction of "a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye."

110. — **THE CONTRACTOR MUST CONSULT YOU ON MANY THINGS, WHERE AND IN VIRTUE OF YOUR DUTY TOWARDS YOUR EMPLOYERS, YOU ARE NOT BOUND TO GIVE HIM INFORMATION.** Well, here is your chance and do not neglect

or miss it, for you will find most men ready to get off with a " merci monsieur " — put it all down in your journal hour by hour, day by day, and then if in the end your man has been lucky enough to have hit upon a paying job, and offers you somethiug, say : " no Sir " not as a gift or bonus shall I accept your offer, but, and which will be better for both of us, and so we may neither of us have to blush for it hereafter, I shall bill you for the several consultations you have had of me and other services rendered, and my receipt shall appear on the face thereof that you and I may swear, if so it comes to that, that nothing but what is honorable has passed between us.

111. — And here you see me, gentlemen, still hale and hearty at nearly 70 years of age and after having labored all my life an average of 18 hours out of the 24 ; and this figure will explain to you how with all my civic duties of 14 hours daily average, I have had time to write and publish over seventy works of varied extent, from the mere 10 page pamplet to my 900 page octavo treatise on mathematics of 1866 ; for see you : with me, there are 24 hours to each and every day of each successive year ; and after deducting 6 for meals and sleep and 14 for corporation duties, there still remain an average of 4 hours, and this for the 300 working days in each year, is 1200 hours and in 50 years some 60,000 hrs. ; and then in the bargain there are in each year some 65 dies not including sundays, church and other holidays, when a man can write or work without giving

scandal to his neighbour, find time for reading, attending conferences and places of public amusement, visits to the United States, one to Europe, a day in the country now and then, a day's fishing here and there and so forth. I have often been told I worked too hard, but never believed a word of it, and **ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS THAT WHICH KEEPS A MAN ALIVE AND ACTIVE**, and satisfied that he has complied with the injunction—"To earn his living at the sweat of his brow," which is not always the sweat of perspiration; but the cold sweat of anxiety, the meritorious unrest, disquietude, concern for the family and its future.

112 — I had almost forgotten to say that in addition to all that I have been robbed of by the city — fully $1,000.00 are due my wife for copying during her 17 years — some 6 weeks at a time till 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning — on many occasions, as on that of the reception of Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, the fêtes cardinalices, also for copying reports, specifications, letters, etc., in both languages

113. — N. B.—There is no romance, as I have said before, about these facts and figures. The paragraphs would no doubt read more sensationally were all names given; but the object of this paper is rather to put you on your guard against the committal of such sins, there repetition; than for the purpose of recrimination which would now be useless and only serve to hold up to public scorn men, many of them still living, who may be have, ere this, repented of their evil ways; while, of others the

proverb has again been verified, " la farine du diable s'en retourne en son " one of them having died on straw at Manitoba, others having gone to jail and of others now departed, it can not be uncharitable to say that they will likely find the journey long to Heaven.

The following from " The Canadian Engineer " is added here as a most forcible and pertinent protest by the Editors of that Journal, against boodle, bribery and corruption and in which the author of the present paper most thoroughly concurs.

" BRIBERY IN BUSINESS. "

" Undoubtedly the evil which above all others is undermining the very foundations of legitimate trade is bribery, from which our manufacturing concerns—whose business is done so largely by formal contracts —are pre-eminently the sufferers. In some cases, we regret to say, contractors and manufacturers are pre-eminently the sinners. The spectacle which Judge Macdougall's special tribunal has exposed in Toronto is enough to make the angels of commerce weep. But is Toronto any worse than many other centres of the Dominion? The very fact that such a tribunal under a courageous man like Judge Macdougall has been so effective in exposing the current rascality, gives us ground to hope for better things in the Queen City. But Montreal is so much worse than Toronto in this respect that such a tribunal

would be an impossibility. Public exposure is there laughed at, and the scathing denunciations of the daily press seem like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. If a Judge Macdougall should arise in Montreal and begin his investigation, the public robbers who invest the highway of this Samaria would stand together like one man. They might be attacked from any other quarter but that which would deprive them of their right to public plunder. Here they are united in one bond. At the session of the Quebec legislature just closed, Geo. W. Stephens recited the recent history of civic corruption in Montreal. He told how in the street railway franchise the city's interests were so traitorously dealt with, that, so far from the city deriving an income from the company's operations, it has had to disburse about $27,000 more than it received from the company, and this in the face of another offer that would have given the city a handsome revenue. He told the shameful story of the Royal Electric Company's deal by which that company got a ten years' contract, from which it will have drawn thousands upon thousands of dollars more than would have satisfied other firms; and this in the face of the strenuous protests of the city press and the exposure beforehand of the jobbery. He told the history of the recent gas deal by which the Coates Co. sold out for $400,000 a franchise intended for the protection of the public, and left the city at the mercy of a monopoly. He told of the street paving contracts, by which money has been poured out to the extent of millions, while the improvements in the water-works system, so ur-

gently needed for the safety and sanitation of the city, and so strongly urged nearly two years ago by Thomas C. Keefer, C. E, in a report that has not yet seen the light, are ignored. He told of other smaller but no less corrupt jobs log-rolled through the council, of the vicious expropriation system, and other means by which the city's debt has been increased over $12,000,000 in less than a dozen years. The human maggots who are fattening upon our cities as upon a carcase, are developping a mass of corruption that is tainting the common air of all business, and the stench thereof will before long wake up the people to the dangers of their surroundings. Retribution is already at hand in the case of Montreal, for the people, after permitting all these years the plundering of their own treasury and the disgrace of their good name, now find hundreds of fellow citizens out of work, and themselves face to face with increased taxation—or still worse, more public borrowing. With the money that has been squandered and stolen plenty of useful work could have been provided for the present unemployed. They may now see the kind of carrion birds they have invited to their nest. No city in Canada has been more bountifully assisted by nature and circumstances than Montreal; it remains for her citizens to see what they will do to destroy or restore its position. The same alternative is before many other leading cities and towns of Canada. They must either purify their civic politics or sink to disrepute. It will not do to say that we are no worse than our neighbors, and that boodling has been an American or

foreign importation. It may be true that H. A. Everett, the arch boodler in the Toronto revelations, came from the United States, but is it not also true that Guelich & Co., who so manfully resisted the blood-sucking demands of the civic leeches, and who were cruelly wronged in the matter of the paving contract, were also Americans? But even if it were true that others were worse, such an excuse for public crime is only worthy of a school boy in the infant class.

"The naked truth is that obtaining trade by bribery is a crime of unspeakable meanness, and one which works immeasurable outrage against the principles of commerce, which should be founded in equity, and which, when so maintained, carry comfort and happiness over the world. The giver of a bribe is a criminal, because to just the extent of the bribe given to an intermediary is he defrauding the purchaser of his goods; the amount of the bribe could and should have been put in the value of his goods, while the precedent the briber sets bears an inevitable train of evil consequences. The contractor who supplied slop-work saddles to the British army in South Africa did not think that the Prince Imperial would ride in one of them, and that his scamped work would cost a Prince's life; but so it happened, and many a boiler has blown up, many a machine broken down, and many a life lost thereby, because men will give bribes and then turn out indifferent work in order to squeeze out a profit on it. But if this is the case with the giver of a bribe, how much worse is the man who is the seeker of the

bribe; such a man does a wrong to his own moral character and a most positive wrong to the employer who trusts in him, and who has a rightful claim to the honest service of each of his employés. The seeker of a bribe is of necessity worse morally than the common thief. Perhaps four out of five bribe-takers never think of themselves as being in the same category as those who live by picking pockets, but let the bribe-seeker think the thing out and see what the logical conclusion must be.

"The most lamentable feature of the recent exposures is that firms and companies whose financial standing is supposed to be such as to place them above the temptation to such unprincipled methods, have submitted most to the sollicitations of these corrupt men. We would not wish to add further to the humiliation of these firms by repeating their names, but we say all honor to those other firms who have chosen rather to submit to the loss of trade that they may preserve an untarnished business reputation and do full justice to such work as they may get by honest means. We are among those who believe that somehow, in the end, Providence will maintain and stand by those firms who keep their integrity and do a straight and honest trade. Honesty is in truth the best policy. Let him that stole steal no more, and even a blemished name may be restored.

"And verily though not yet so bad as Montreal, pecuniary ethics as Mr. Baillairgé calls them, must be at a low standard even in Quebec, when as we

see by the public papers, this gentleman has been subjected to an enquête for attempting to thwart the "Napoleon Warf" swindle, when a certain committee of that city had coolly proposed to pay the proprietors $1,250.00 a year for a right of way across said wharf, equivalent, capitalized at 5 % to $25,000.00 as the Quebec City Engineer showed by his letter to the *Chronicle*, not less than $10.14 a sup. ft. in a vicinity where, when Dalhousie street was opened 20 years ago, at a time that real estate worth twice what it is at present that the shipping has fallen off by 75 % of its quondam figure, was paid for at only $2.50 the foot with good stone stores thereon erected.

"And again Judge Andrews gave a certain other committee a wipe as McDougall had done at Toronto, when he granted in a recent expropriation case on the new line of aqueduct only $60.00 and costs as we see by our Quebec exchanges, where the ground had already been paid for 40 years ago, reported on by the engineers as worth $200.00 at the outside, and where the committee recommended $1,500.00, which fortunately for the tax payers, missed fire in the Council."

ADDENDA. — To bring the subject of this paper up to date, the author would call on the profession to have it enacted that, as with doctors, lawyers, notaries; architects, and engineers have the right to testify in court on their own claims for payment of services rendered ; many cases of the grossest injustice having obtained on the mere denial of the defendant: either that the work sued for had been done, or that if so, the defendant had never asked or instructed the plaintif to do anything of the kind; and only two years ago, the writer, in this way, was

robbed of some $1000.00 due by the Beauport Lunatic Asylum lessees for whom, previously to putting in an aqueduct at the Asylum, he had prepared plans, specifications, estimates of the cost of quite a different scheme to supply the village of Hedleyville or Limoilou in addition to the Asylum; they gave up that idea, after the writer laboring at it for six continuous weeks, because some sharpers wishing Limoilou to have an aqueduct of its own and they to have a finger in the finances, induced the village authorities to make an offer of only about half the figure it should have been and therefore of course inacceptable by the nuns. Yes, the writer has been most unjustly, and illegally done out of a sum of about $1000.00 by the nuns refusal to pay him for these 6 weeks preliminary night work; a proof gentlemen, that not only have monastical institutions to be dreaded where justice is sought for; but nuns and priests or other clericals more especially, since they can and always do fall back on the inevitable "ad majorem Dei gloriam" equivalent to saying that because the money unpaid or saved to the institution does not go into their own private pockets, there can be no injustice for which they can be held amenable.

Index to " Bribery and Boodling."

Page.	Article.
1	1. — Address of retiring president of the Pr. of Q. As. of Arcts., Experiences of a busy life.
1	2. — A prolific and pertinent subject of enquiry. More or less criminal and how.
1	3. — *Montreal Star* on Toronto aldermanic boodling. " The tax payers pay the bribe."
2	4. — The subject delicate and difficult to handle ; difficult to judge between the guiltless and the faulty.
2	5. — From a needle to an anchor — some of it trifling and innocent ; some, criminal and dangerous.
3	6. — An M. D. without patients. How to produce an impression as to his importance.
3	7. — Beware of hypocrites. — Cambré's robbery of the Château Richer Church.
4	8. — Hypocrisy may go still further : Cambré's robbery of the Eglise de la Congrégation.
4	9. — Beware of boodlers under the garb of piety. — two cases.
5	10. — You can be got at by good cheer, good fellowship. Why not a poor devil by a dollar for his vote.
5	11. — Every man has his price: If a thousand will not do it, a hundred thousand may.
5	12. — The New York boss Tweed era. Dr. Parkhurst on " one salary to uphold the law, another to evade it."
6	13. — The next big deal: the Union Pacific Railway an income for a life time.

Page. Article.

6 14. — The fever, a catching one : the Allan C. P. R. scandal ; the money stocked too far away to be enquired into.

7 15. — To throw people off the scent, allow some small note to go to protest now and then.

7 16. — No serum antidote to boodling ; the tanneries scandal, the Louise docks, the Curran bridge.

7 17. — The Quebec aqueduct : the city engineer suspended — pressure greater outside of than within the pipes.

8 18. — Cynicism of an otherwise may be honest mayor to do the dirty work of a corrupt majority of the Coucil : " Je vais à Montréal pour faire faire un rapport dans le sens voulu. " Shanly & Parent report.

8 19. — Boodling all over : Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Hull, $25,000.00 to an ex-minister of P. W.

9 20. — Strange finding of an ex Quebec Recorder — robbing not robbery when no attempt is made to conceal it.

9 21. — Another phase of boodling : Pocket the money when the donor does not say what it is for.

10 22. — Loaning money to build with at 12 per cent, under pretext of doing so at 6.

10 23. — The church itself to blame for glorifying scoundrelism, under the post mortem sanction of high mausolea to them within the choir railing, and burying their rottenness within the holy precinct.

11 24. — Difficult it is, said Christ, to enter into the kingdom of Heaven ; and why. Three profits on a job.

12 25. — Fraudulent bankruptcy easy to avoid : set yourself up while you have the money and then make it all over in your wife's name.

Page. Article.

12 26. — Give your wife a $30,000.00 dowry out of what you owe your creditors; or make provision for the future by a $25,000.00 life insurance, and pay the premium before you pay your current debts.

12 27. — Treat the teacher and your child will be singled out for a prize, or an address to Their Excellencies.

13 28. — Expansive boodling: 33⅓ percent of a swelling in the sand from the Louise dock's $500,000.

13 29. — Boodling by notarial agreement: $22,000.00 swollen to $97,000.00, reduced by arbitrators to $17,000.00.

14 30. — Very much like paying a pepcentage to rob the government, but when done openly excites no suspicion.

14 31. — Changing minus into plus without the help of algebra.

15 32. — How to word a claim to render it acceptable. The torturing of a negative into a positive quantity.

16 33. — "Quand y a du changement" c'est toujours de l'extra. Griard at Venner's tomb.

16 34. — Boodling on humanitarian grounds: wooden vs. stone steps at the Custom House Quebec.

17 35. — Above all, never go security for a contractor whose work you have to certify to.

17 36. — Working for two masters at a time is not always criminal, as prudes and fools suppose it is.

17 37. — Let a contractor pay you for every thing you are not bound to in virtue of your duty to your employers.

Page. Article.

18 38. — Have your quantities taken off by an outsider, else can you not be impartial.

18 39. — You can lay out work for a contractor and make him pay for it.

19 40. — You have heard of charging double what a thing is worth; but have you ever heard of trying to get a dozen times the value : The air ducts, etc. Ottawa.

20 41. — At such figures we could not make an offer; but resorted to another process.

21 42. - Please put on one carpenter and two laborers to renew the centreing of the air ducts.

21 43 — " Government knows we have laid out money " in the elections and that it has got to be made " up to us in some way or other — Govern- " ment wants no cheese-paring "—" No, but when " the rind is thicker than the cheese, some paring " becomes necessary."

21 44 — One more example : $1.25 the superficial foot for 10 cent winter sashes.

22 45 — " No man, no government can sanction such prices without being held up to the execration of the country."

22 46 — Sir E. P. Taché then premier, said I was " not sufficiently confidential."

22 47 — Be careful as to what you write to a contractor Montesquieu has said, " give me three lines of any man's writing and I will send him to the gallows " ; or words to that effect.

23 48 — Alluding to concessions to the Quebec Jail contractors, I wrote them " After all that I have done for you, why not pursue a more generous policy."

Page. Article.

24 49 — " Le malheureux, said Cauchon, les contracteurs ne le payaient pas assez cher."

24 50 — There are cases where a man may make ten times his legal fees or more.

25 51 — Because a man grinds you down to a dollar an hour fee, you're not a boodler for all that, if you charge him $3 per hour, the legal rate.

25 52 — Architects', engineers' fees $3.00 per hour, may reach to $100.00 or more a day on specialities.

26 53. — 5 per cent on works to architects and engineers or up to 10; 2½ per cent on plans only; 1½ % on quantities and estimates.

26 54. — The charge on copies when made by a professional, no copyist at hand.

27 55. — Mark your goods up to 50 or 60 above par or cost price, and then sell them at a sacrifice.

27 56, — How a contractor can make himself appear generous to an architect or other patron.

27 57. — Boodling 40 per cent on gas, on the pretence of discount for prompt payment.

28 58. — Your official versus your private subscription, signature. Your signature as Architect, Engineer, Surveeyor.

29 59. — " Voyez-vous, quand je prends un verre, je deviens un tout autre homme et je donne l'autre verre à l'autre homme."

29 60. — Two entities in one, two consciences : a man " by the day," " by the job."

30 61. — This is boodling, no doubt, but we must not be too severe : we do the same thing ourselves.

30 62. — No law but that of conscience can draw the line of demarcation.

Page. Article.

31 63. — Let no one hold out hopes to you of remuneration, whose accounts you may be called on to sign or certify to.

31 64. — An educated professional cannot without danger dwell under the same roof as an untutored, illiterate contractor, whose claims he has to adjudicate on.

31 65. — Tricks of trade : one contractor endeavoring to fool another, proves against himself.

31 66. — Another form of humbug or attempt at boodling : lineal horizontal feet or vertical. (sheet piling).

33 67. — The difference between lineal foot of "pile" and "piling." The price tendered rendered itself evident.

33 68. — We learn in mathematics that feet lineal can not be converted into feet of two or three dimensions.

34 69. — The elements can also be made to minister unto the boodling propensities of man.

34 70. — The ways of the transgressor are wide and many : A cord of wood — a toise of masonry — a toise of stone.

35 71. — You all know how a bateau is built, what shape it is. It might be protected by inch boards ; but 3 deals are better to boodle with.

36 72. — The 40 per cent deficit on stone for wharf filling purposes, often proved by Hannaford and myself.

37 73. — Attempt to boodle jailor McLaren out of 40 per cent of his supply of coal by invisible irons.

37 74. — To guard against rascality, we now weigh all our stone for breaking or metal purposes.

37 75. — Boodle copper bolts, called "robbers" (des voleurs) during the Quebec shipbuilding era.

Page. Article.

38 76. — Government extravagance comes out of the pockets of the people ; b t they should be glad of this enabling the contractors to return their representatives to power.

39 77. — What think you of 6 " x ¾ " iron strapping 7 feet long at 12½ cts a pound to wooden roofs of only " 8 x 8 " pine. Cost price 2½ cents.

39 73. — 22 bricks wanted to the cubic foot when 20 is already far beyond the mark.

39 79. — The so called Charlebois, but in reality government scandal : the $200,000.00 dwarf wall around the parliament buildings Quebec – 3½ to 4 times the value. Splendid work but bad design.

40 80. — In fact it is now considered fashionable to have a scandal : Quite sensational.

40 81. — France had held aloof, but Panama crept in to spoil the record.

40 82. — Fraud exists on all sides : false hair, false teeth, false eyes, false busts, false everything.

41 83. — Our governments are responsible for most of the rascality which surrounds us, by employing political wire pullers : tailors, tinkers, lawyers, coopers, clergymen, to do the work of architects and engineers.

41 84. — This is not romance. It is the naked truth and will last till the people rise in their might and right to clean out the augean stables ; for there must be a readjustment of these extremes of scandalous fortunes and starving poverty ; else socialism, anarchy will sway the world.

42 85. — The excuse was in the Allan case : what is it to us, the money does not come out of the peoples' pockets. But it does.

Page. Article.

42 86. — You have the contractor's money in your pocket and are forced to plead his case before the country.

42 87. — If the contractor or company owes you something, let them pay you out of their contract price, not out of extras, or extra prices or additional votes of money.

43 88. — One may without opening tenders in advance, render a contractor some service worthy of being paid for. Make him pay up and above board.

43 89. — A lawyer you consult charges you according to the importance the subject matter is to you.

44 90. — Suppose the case of a mayors' or others' casting vote on a tie between parties equally eligible.

44 91. — I am endeavoring to arrive at a moral code of boodle ethics.

44 92 — The questions is : in a case where your conscience cannot chide you, is it better that the thing be known or not.

45 93 — Why you should keep secret. You can sell a casting vote which costs you nothing; just as the born man of genius, and though his genius cost him nothing, may make you pay for it.

46 94. — All Governments have their secret funds and why not you ? but it must be a payment for the past, not a bribe for future favors.

46 95. — If you will do it at all risks, do it properly. Do it à la Henault and be chum'd and petted.

47 96. — We have some noble examples of the contrary, but few and far between.

48 97 — Judges disagree : a whole quintet tribunal reverse a judgment of a titled member of the wool sack.

Page. Artiele.

48 98. — It is better we should have no friends.

49 99. — What would we think of God's impartiality if He had friends ?

50 100. — The justice of God comes unsolicited ; that of man, the further off, the oftener asked for.

59 101. — A municipality can boodle a poor devil out of his just dues. That is my case.

51 102 — If you cumulate the functions of Architect, Engineer and Land Surveyor, and engage as one of the three, see that you stipulate the thing and be not called on, as I have been, to act in all three capacities without extra pay.

51 103. — Such is my case, all work and no pay.

52 104. — My time 11 hours for the first 14 years or two ordinary days in one—since 1881 – 14 hours or nearly three days in one.

53 105. — The accursed of God example of a public body robbing an employee of nearly $50,000.00.

53 106. — May be it is a punishment for my pride.

54 107. — Worse than all, they are charging me over $800 interest and costs on arrears of taxes which were to have come out of what they owe me.

54 108. — Never be in a contractor's debt.

55 109. — Smoke him, wine him, dine him as he has done by you. " A tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye.'

55 110. — The contractor must consult you—put it all down against him, bill him and give him a receipt.

56 111. — I have labored all my life 18 hours a day and only feel the better for it – may be because I feel that I have carried out the injunction of the scriptures as to earning one's living at the sweat of one's brow.

Page. Article.

57 112. — $1,000 due my wife for copying (6,600,000 at 15 cents per 100 words) boodled out of every cent.

57 113. — N. B. — No romance, no fiction. 't is all God's truth; not for recrimination against the culprits, but as a warning to others.

58 114. — A pertinent article on the subject from the "Canadian Engineer" scathing language of the Editors of that journal, MM. Biggar and Samuel.

63 115. — Addenda: The Beauport Asylum aqueduct swindle. The writer boodled out of $1,000.00 justly due him. Architects, Engineers and all others should, as well as Doctors, Lawyers and Notaries, be allowed to testify in Court in relation to their claims.

Clericals the least likely to get justice from and monastic institutions on account of the "ad majorem Dei gloriam."